

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Modern Tendencies in the Mills

THE sugar chemists and engineers have met in annual convention, discussed their technological problems, and returned to work. From the tenor of their debates and reports certain tendencies seem to be developing which will surely revolutionize plantation practise.

As it appears to an onlooker the regime of haphazard and guess work is rapidly passing while that of knowledge based on accurate scientific research is taking its place. Such questions as tie chemists asked one another in their discussions of scale formation on heating surfaces, for instance, cannot go forever unanswered. It is a problem of practical as well as of scientific interest to know more than any one here in Hawaii knows, about the exact chemical composition and composition of the cane juices.

Our sugar chemists have studied sucrose in disregard of the assimilation and metabolism processes constantly going on within the living plant cell. They have specialized too far in one direction and are unable to answer their own questions as to how and why the juices of different varieties of cane vary so widely in their response to standardized factory practise. No one can say why the relative production of molasses is increasing so rapidly, or what to do to obviate this fault.

To a certain extent the commercial exploitation of the idea that the highest reward must go to the man who puts the greatest number of pounds of sugar in the bag irrespective, or at the expense of quality of final product, penalizes good work. There is a limit to such commercialization and it would appear that this limit is perilously near.

Better trained men are needed in every branch of the sugar industry but in no one more than in the milling-house side of the industry. New canes, new fertilizers, new commercial requirements for the final product, are rapidly relegating the rule-of-thumb, or "practical," sugar boiler and chemist to the scrap-heap, for those who are at work on cane problems are beginning to awaken to the complexity of their problem. There is more in the business than merely learning by practise "how to boil sugar." The day of the research chemist is at hand. Hawaii must find out for itself the truths it has hitherto asked Java and Germany to supply. We must look to the solution of our own problems in the light of closer knowledge gained at first hand.

Unions Liable For Damages

The United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, at Philadelphia handed down an opinion on September 21, holding that labor unions, hitherto exempt from civil suit, can be held liable for damages, under the Sherman and Clayton Acts. This is expected to have a far-reaching effect on settling the long-old and worldwide conflicts between labor and capital for it places both parties to the disagreements known as "strikes" on an equal footing before the law.

Commenting on this decision the Philadelphia Ledger says, "The decision is the first of its kind ever made in this country. Hitherto suits have been brought only against instigators of strikes and individual members of unions. The latter always maintained, and successfully, that not being incorporated bodies they were not subject to be fined, and that their associate funds were exempt from attachment. Employers whose property was destroyed were restricted to suing employees, most of whom were financially irresponsible."

The court now holds that the language of the Sherman and Clayton laws extends the rule of common law usage which was the resort of the unions to include corporations and associations existing under the laws of the States. It holds that "association" in the language used by congress, includes unincorporated as well as incorporated associations.

The court further held that union funds are subject to attachment where property has been destroyed or damaged, and that the labor unions are within and not outside of the pale of the law.

Jail For Babies

IN her report as president of the Honolulu Humane Society Mrs. L. L. McCandless brings to public attention matters which directly concern the good name of this community. It will probably come as a shock to many of us to learn that the only reason why more than twenty per cent of the inmates of the Girls' Industrial Home are confined at that institution is that being homeless and friendless there is no other place to put them!

Think of it, good people of Honolulu, there is no other place of abode except in daily association with moral delinquents, for a large number of young girls whose misfortune it is not to have homes. What have these orphans done, or is the crime theirs that they were born in Hawaii, where the public does not care?

Merely mentioning the actual conditions ought to arouse the public conscience. The Humane Society has taken these children under its protecting wing, and for that we should be thankful, but it is a public duty nevertheless. What will the next legislature do about it?

The Restoration of Europe

AFTER the European war is over—then what? What is to be done to regenerate and to reconstruct that torn and broken continent? To answer such questions Dr. Alfred H. Fried, the eminent Austrian pacifist, has written a very thoughtful little book the English translation of which has recently come from the press. It is entitled "The Restoration of Europe," and in it the author suggests what he regards as a feasible and practical scheme of community organization.

Doctor Fried is the editor of the well-known pacifist organ, "Die Friedenswarte," published in Zurich, Switzerland, and in 1911 was awarded the Nobel peace prize for his admirable work in the cause. He is the author of some sixty-odd works dealing with the peace movement and the founder of the German Peace Society of Berlin. His book, as might be expected, is written from a pacifist viewpoint. Of special interest to the Americas, however, is the fact that he sees in the Pan-American Union the model for the proposed Pan-European Union which he deems essential to the restoration of that continent. He develops his idea in the sixth chapter of his book in part as follows:

"In the previous chapter we saw under what conditions the organization of Europe might be extended. Attention was called to the fact that no artificial construction was to be considered, but rather the development of the germs of organization already at hand. Europe must grow into the new community, just as in the past it grew into anarchy. The old historic units must be combined, not as parts of a federation; but rather as independent members of a great union created for a specific purpose. It is true that war is a political phenomenon, but it would be false to assume that the organization which is to supersede it must therefore be of a political nature. On the contrary, experience demonstrates that political unions such as our present-day alliances finally lead to war. If our purpose is to promote the association of states for the furtherance of their numerous nonpolitical common interests, we shall meet less opposition than if we attempt simultaneously to organize them politically. In the long run a close association in economic, technical, social, and ideal fields will inevitably make itself felt in political relations as well. Following the line of least resistance, there will eventually be a complete form of international organization."

The creation of such a cooperative union would not be without precedent. Such an institution has existed for more than a quarter of a century in the Western Hemisphere in the Pan-American Union, which, rather than the constitutional form of the United States, is adapted to serve as a model for the new European union. Eighteen American republics met in 1889 in the first Pan-American conference. This continental congress has met four times. The Pan-American Union led to the establishment in Washington of the Pan-American Bureau, which is supported by the twenty-one Republics. The administrative board of this international bureau is composed of the accredited diplomatic representatives in Washington of the various American Republics, and the secretary of state of the United States presides.

It will occasion no surprise that Pan-Americanism, despite its purely economic and social program, has reacted upon political life as well. Years of peaceful cooperation between nations and their representatives strengthen confidence, engender a habit of mind which does not presuppose hostile intentions in one's neighbors, and in critical issues reinforces the determination to let rational considerations decide. Arbitration and mediation have reached their highest development on the American continents. The peaceful cooperative union expedites peaceful settlement of such disputes as inevitably arise. Pan-Americanism is not only a model for Europe; it is a warning as well. A continent so organized will only too easily win precedence over divided Europe. If that disorganization which has led to war should continue after the war, the danger of the associate States of Pan-America outstripping Europe will be far greater. Europe will lag behind America because of its disorganization and also because of its exhaustion. Hence a cooperative union must be formed, that a united Europe may meet that united continent across the ocean, not for attack, but to make further cooperation possible.

An estimate of the organization of the Pan-American Union such as this, by an entirely disinterested economist and thinker, speaks well for the wisdom and forethought of those who founded and have maintained such an organization and is an indication that its work has attracted world-wide attention.

A Blind Coast Critic

THE San Francisco Bulletin points with apprehension towards Hawaii and warns the rest of the country not to become such as are these Islands, with their "cheap labor" and with our "grave Oriental problem."

If the Bulletin will send a man to Hawaii he will rake the Territory over and not find such grave problems as are to be found at the very door of the Bulletin office, the problem of the dynamite, the anarchistic assassin and the treasonable J. W. W.

He will find in the sugar fields of Hawaii a contentment that he will not find in the hop fields and the vineyards of California, and he will find the average laborer of Hawaii better paid than the average California agricultural laborer, based on all the year round earnings.

He will find that there is no "grave Oriental problem" in Hawaii, while he will find, if he looks around him that there is a "grave Oriental problem" in California, a problem engendered by the ignorance of the average Californian and the prejudice of the average Californian towards anything outside of his own State, an ignorance which is voiced by the Bulletin in many instances.

The San Francisco Bulletin is the organ of the California labor unions and what it appears not to be able to understand about Hawaii is that here capital as well as labor gets a fair deal.

Premier Asquith appears to be just about as anxious to grasp the conscription in Ireland issue as President Wilson is to face the Mexican issue.

After all, the matter of a bond issue will not be decided by the men of affairs of the city but by the fishmarket voters.

BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

A daughter was born on Monday of last week to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould Tirrell, of Gulick Avenue, Kalihi.

Frank, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Pacheco, of 100 Ward Street, Kewalo, died yesterday, the body being cremated. His twin sister, Mary, died a few hours after him last Sunday.

Work of laying the crushed rock foundation in the Kings' extension, Moiliili began Monday and is progressing rapidly. J. A. Gilman, who has the contract for the bitulithic work, says that the entire extension will be completed in three weeks' time.

James A. Odum, a private in the United States Army, died on Monday at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, and the body will be sent to the mainland in the next transport, for burial. Odum was a native of Georgia, unmarried, and twenty-three years old.

George Nelson, formerly of Hilo, died on Monday in the Leani house and was buried yesterday in the Loch View Cemetery, Pearl City. Nelson was a native of Denmark and twenty-seven years, eight months and fifteen days old. He was a laborer and a divorced man.

A new waiting and shelter station is being built by the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company at the corner of Waiwale and Palolo roads, opposite the King's Daughters' Home. It will replace the old Payne car station which has done service for many years and which was torn down recently.

Wireless news received yesterday tell of the shooting of Kim Hing by Lum Din, both Chinese, at Pahala, Kauai, Hawaii, on Sunday. Kim Hing and Lum Din were placed under arrest. The shooting is said to have been the result of a row over food between the two men. The murder was a cold-blooded one, it is claimed.

(From Thursday Advertiser.) There are now 149 inmates at the Boys' Industrial School in Wainaloa, according to a report read at the recent meeting of the board of industrial school commissioners.

The Garden Island of Lihue, Kauai, says that it is reported there from Honolulu that Delegate Kalaninʻiʻone considers Kauai safe enough, so he will not bother to go over there this year.

A picture show and dance will be given at Waimea Hall, Kauai, next Saturday evening by the National Guard companies of the locality. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the organizations.

Alice Kanani, two months and ten days old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Kaniakamau, of S. Austin Lane, Palama died on Tuesday and was buried yesterday in the Paeon Hawaiian Church Cemetery.

The new detention home for juvenile delinquents may be opened this week, even though it is not yet completely furnished. A Kalei Aona, who has been acting boys' probation officer, is authority for the statement that there are no inmates in sight for the home.

Hawaii's melting pot figured in gambling circles last night. Four different raids made by the police upon "seven, eleven" players netted twenty-three gamblers. They were ten Filipinos, six Japanese, three Chinese, three Portuguese and two Hawaiians.

The faculty musicale at Punahou featuring Miss Emily Parrish and Edwin Ideler, will be given tomorrow night instead of on Saturday so that it will not conflict with the British Red Cross Society concert scheduled to be given Saturday night in the Mission Memorial Building, King Street.

To raise funds for furnishing a room in the King's Daughters' Home, Kalihi, the Golden Circle Sewing Club of Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold a bazaar at Bishop Park, opposite the Alexander Young Hotel, next Saturday. Fancy articles and a delicatesse sale will be the main feature of the occasion.

BOOTLEGGER HAD OFFICER FOR ONE OF HIS CUSTOMERS

Capt. C. L. McKain, Second Infantry could hardly believe that men from his regiment could be doing such a bootleg business in the city as the police court records indicate. He feared that there were some bootleggers somewhere.

He is convinced now that the bootlegger has not been told. He got the best kind of evidence of the sale of booze by soldiers, because he did the buying himself and was right there when the pinch was made.

Last night, with his uniform covered with a rain coat and a civilian cap on, Captain McKain accompanied License Inspector Fennell down to Iwilei. The inspector pointed out to him Private William L. Farley, Company I, Second Infantry, as a suspect and the captain tried the soldier out. There was no trouble whatever about the business. With the utmost sangfroid the soldier handed over a quart of beer to the disguised officer and took his money, a four-bit piece.

Then Fennell's assistant came along and cinched matters by also buying some booze. Then Fennell nabbed the blind-piggy and marched him to the police farm box.

At the police station Farley admitted that he had been doing a good booze business up and down the Iwilei Road for the past three months.

"I cannot understand what has prompted this seeming epidemic of illicit selling of liquor among soldiers," said Captain McKain. "The military authorities are doing all in their power to suppress violations of territorial laws and with an addition to the town provost guard the illicit vendors will not operate long."

Farley will appear for trial in the police court this morning.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

Mrs. R. T. Forrest and Mrs. B. T. Schoen of Hilo are among the Big Islanders now visiting in the city.

Rev. T. Okumura, pastor of the Japanese Congregational Church of Makiki, who has been conducting a series of services on Maui, returned yesterday by the Mauna Kea.

Attorney Enos Vincent, Portuguese vice-consul at Wailuku, Maui, is a visitor in the city, having arrived Saturday in the Mauna Loa Sunday morning from the Valley Island.

Miss Mildred L. Clomona, cousin of the late Mark Twain, is to make a trip over the Ditch Trail on Maui and visit Haleakala. She is gathering material for a series of lectures on Hawaii.

A daughter was born last Saturday in the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bassett, of Fort Kanehamahua, this island. Mr. Bassett is an engineer with the Coast Artillery Corps.

W. A. Hawkins, general attorney for the El Paso & Southwestern railroad, a resident of El Paso, will arrive from the Orient today in the Siberia Maru. He will continue to San Francisco next week in the Tenyo Maru.

Mr. and Mrs. John Silva Perry, of 1480 Punchbowl Street, formerly of Hilo, welcomed last Saturday the arrival of a daughter, who has been named Eleanor. Mr. Perry is an engineer in the Mauna Kea.

Harry K. Smith and Mrs. Edith Howard of this city were married last night by Rev. Samuel K. Kamaopili, assistant pastor of the Kaunakapili Church, Palama. The witnesses were Carl L. Davis and Mrs. A. Watson.

First Lieut. Woodfin U. Jones, Thirty-Second Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jones, of Schofield Barracks, welcomed on Friday of last week the arrival of a daughter at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter. The little girl has been named Elizabeth.

With Rev. M. L. Gregg officiating, George Devenport Cox, of Weston, Kings County, Nova Scotia, Canada, and Miss Flora Thornton Stronach, of Stronach Mountain, Annapolis, were married in Halifax on August 24, last, according to news sent to The Advertiser.

The bride was formerly a resident of the Islands and is particularly well known in Maui.

Mrs. W. F. Frear will be at home to all friends and acquaintances next Monday afternoon from four to six o'clock to meet her house guests Miss Dorothea Spencey, of London the dramatic artist, and Miss Alice Michaelis of Melbourne. Mrs. Frear will be assisted in receiving by the presidents of local clubs, Mrs. A. L. Castle, of the Footlights Club, Mrs. W. J. Forbes of the College Club, Mrs. E. A. Ross, of the Morning Music Club and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, of the Outdoor Circle.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

A daughter was born last Sunday at Keolu, Waiwale, this island, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Duvauchelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Diney Victor-Bodard, of Leilehua, this island, welcomed at the Kapiolani Maternity Home on October 7 the arrival of a son.

Dr. Bruce McV. Mackall has left San Francisco for Mexico, where he is to reside permanently for a large American mining company.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Cutter, of 2001 Noley Street, Kalihi, formerly of 238 Dewey Avenue, Waikiki, became the parents of a son on Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary J. Coulter, a recent visitor in Honolulu and compiler of the Cooke Library catalogue at Punahou is critically ill in a hospital in San Francisco, according to news received here by friends.

Brother Louis of St. Louis College, who has been seriously ill at the Queen's Hospital the past few weeks, is recovering nicely. It is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital in two weeks' time.

Judge Thompson of Santa Ana, Orange County, California, is a visitor in the city. In the mainland he has had considerable to do with juvenile court work. He called on Judge Whitney yesterday and took in the morning session of the local juvenile court.

Robert W. Shingle, Republican candidate for the senate from this island left in the Matsushima yesterday for San Francisco. Mr. Shingle, who went to the mainland on important business, expects to return to Honolulu in the Matsushima on November 7—the regular election day—in time to vote.

COLORADO'S SUGAR BEET CAMPAIGN OPENS

DENVER, October 6.—All of the fourteen beet sugar factories which will operate in Colorado during the 1916 campaign will be in full swing by October 16, according to the reports issued here by the local beet sugar companies.

Due to the thirty per cent increase in cost of savings for 1916 and the splendid condition of the beet crop at harvest time, Colorado's sugar production this year will break all previous records. The beet crop tonnage for the state is now estimated well above two million tons, compared with 1,888,880 tons recorded for 1915. As the sugar production last year from this beet crop approximated 275,000 tons, it is now estimated that Colorado's sugar production this year will reach close to 600,000 tons, or about one-third of the total estimated beet sugar production of the United States.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the FARRIS-MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

GOVERNOR DENIES RAYMOND REPORT

"Absolute Lie" He Says: Thayer Changes Mind About Resignation; Quits January 1

The report, printed in The Advertiser yesterday morning, of the plan to replace Wade Warren Thayer, secretary of the Territory with Dr. J. H. Raymond of Maui, has been flatly denied by Governor Pinkham, Secretary Thayer and Doctor Raymond. The Maui medico is reported to have said that the story was printed with the view of hurting his candidacy for the senate.

"The story is an absolute lie," said the Governor yesterday. The territorial secretary is appointed by the President and did not care to give out the news of the Governor of the Territory. The Governor merely recommends, and the secretary of the interior places the name before the President. The story in this morning's paper is without a scintilla of truth."

Mr. Thayer was just as emphatic as the Governor in denying that truth of the report, but then Mr. Thayer denied flatly that he intended to resign from that statement was made by The Advertiser last Saturday morning, where as yesterday Mr. Thayer said:

"I intend to resign on the first of the year and have so planned for more than a year. My only reason for not announcing it sooner was that the Governor asked me to wait for a time."

"Furthermore, I did not know just when I should send in my resignation and did not care to give out the news of my determination ahead of time."

"The story of the so-called bargain with Doctor Raymond is absurd. I know nothing about it and I should have heard of it if any thing of the kind was in contemplation."

In a formal statement issued by the Governor he said:

"Mr. Thayer has at various times intimated that he might resign from office for two reasons: First, that of fee is not overworked with work, and second, if he is to continue in legal practice he felt that it required more attention and wider scope than the office consultation that he had maintained with his former clients."

"Recently he has emphasized this latter point of view, but has not taken absolute steps necessary to the liberty he feels his profession requires. It is at his option to do what he believes best for his personal interests."

Doctor Raymond who is now campaigning in Maui is quoted as having said that the whole affair was "news" to him.

In spite of all these denials the report of the "bargain" is received as true in many well informed circles.

DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII

ADOPT SOCIETY RULES

Aims and Objects Set Forth in Brief Form

The Daughters of Hawaii, at a meeting held yesterday, passed a number of rules and regulations in regard to Hanaikamalamala or the Nuuanu home of the late Queen Emma, which is now in charge of the society. Outlining the aims and objects of the society, the rules are as follows:

"1. The object of Hanaikamalamala is to preserve articles formerly owned by the late Queen Emma and such other articles of historic interest as may be given the Daughters of Hawaii for safekeeping."

"2. The building shall be open to visitors daily from nine to twelve in the morning and from two to five in the afternoon, excepting Sundays and other days that may be designated."

"3. The House can only be used as a meeting place for the Daughters of Hawaii and cannot be engaged for any other purpose."

"4. A fee of twenty-five cents will be charged all visitors, members excepted."

"5. Visitors are requested not to handle or deface any articles in the building."

'TAK'EM TO BED WITH YOU,' SAID SHERIFF RICE

Deputy Sheriff W. O. Crowell has the "makings" of a pig ranch today, but, strange to say, is not pleased with his property, says last Tuesday's Garden Island of Kauai. An attachment was issued by the Waimea district magistrate against a Japanese.

Crowell went out to serve the paper, and all he could find was a bunch of thirty-four pigs. He took the squealer into custody, and then the question of what should be done with them "harked." It is necessary that they be kept for thirty days before being sold.

In despair Crowell telephoned Sheriff Rice to know what he should do with the pigs.

"Take 'em to bed with you" was the reply. It is understood that Crowell will not carry out the instructions but has made other arrangements for keeping the young porkers until they are redeemed or sold.

The Oceanic steamer Sierra, from San Francisco Tuesday, is due off port at six-thirty o'clock Tuesday morning with 116 passengers all told, 580 mails and twenty-two tons of general cargo for Honolulu. She will leave for Pago Pago and Sydney at two or three o'clock Monday afternoon.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

There is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness, cramps, the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SIBERIA MARU, OLD LINER IN NEW GUISE

COMES TO HONOLULU

Former Pacific Mail Steamer Has Undergone Many Alterations—More Cargo Space Now

After more than a year's absence the steamer Siberia returned to Honolulu yesterday, coming this time as a Japanese vessel, property of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Since change of ownership the former Pacific Mail steamer has undergone many changes in interior arrangements, not the least of these being accommodations for fifty-three second-class passengers, three new staterooms, new smoking room and ladies' lounge on "A" deck and increased cargo space. Formerly the Siberia carried only cabin and steerage.

Under Japanese measurements the vessel's tonnage is considerably larger. Her old gross tonnage was 11,284, but now is 11,700; net tonnage was 5555 and now is 6112. Even her length appears greater under new measurement, being given as 552.2 feet, whereas the old dimension was 551.7 feet. New width is sixty-three feet, while the former one was 63.2 feet.

She brought sixteen cabin, five second-class and 286 steerage to Honolulu, from Kobe and Yokohama. Because of the cholera epidemic reported in Japanese ports, the second-class and steerage were placed in quarantine and removed to quarantine island, from which, after examination, the first batch probably will be released Saturday or Sunday and the remainder on Monday.

Capt. K. Hashimoto, master, stated that no cholera cases had been reported at Nagasaki for three weeks before the Siberia left that port, October 1, but were appearing at a rate of five or six a day at Osaka.

The Siberia is two days late on her schedule, and will arrive in San Francisco October 25, completing her first round trip since she returned to the Pacific from the Atlantic. On her voyage out from San Francisco she went direct to Japan, not touching at this port.

The old Korea, which also was purchased by the T. K. K. and now becomes the Korea Maru, is undergoing repairs at Kobe and Nagasaki, and when she leaves drydock at the latter point is to trade schedules with the Persia Maru. This means she will leave Nagasaki November 19, Shanghai November 23, arrive Hongkong November 24, leave Hongkong December 2; leave Manila December 4; leave Nagasaki December 9; leave Kobe December 11; leave Yokohama December 15; leave Honolulu December 26; arrive San Francisco January 2. The Persia Maru will take over the Korea's schedule, and thus will come to Honolulu on December 4 or 5.

The Siberia underwent her first American inspection under foreign ownership yesterday. Joseph J. Meany and Thomas J. Heaney inspecting her hull and boilers. They declared her to be in excellent condition.

The vessel discharged 1050 tons of miscellaneous cargo here.

The new master, K. Hashimoto, formerly commanded the Nippon and more recently the Persia, and has been a master in the T. K. K.'s South American service for twelve years. G. Ishii, chief engineer, N. Hasegawa, chief clerk, and A. E. Evans, chief steward, were with the ill-starred Chivo. E. A. Seeley, purser, has been in the company's San Francisco office a number of years. Dr. L. C. Seully, ship's surgeon, formerly was in the Southern Pacific Railway's hospital service. J. Yawata is chief officer.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY

INCREASING RAPIDLY

That shipbuilding in the United States is increasing steadily is proven in a report yesterday from the Bureau of Navigation Department of Commerce. In the three months ending September 30, three hundred and thirty-seven vessels, sailing, steam, gas and unrigged, having a total gross tonnage of 117,884, have been built, officially numbered and put in commission.

In the corresponding period of 1915, three hundred and sixteen vessels were constructed, the gross tonnage of these being only 46,276, or considerably less than half the tonnage of ships launched in the last three months.

In the last three months, besides those for American owners, six ships were built for foreigners. Of those for American owners, gross tons of new vessels was 37,757, and of metal, 80,087 tons.

Owners of new vessels built the last quarter are all South Americans.

From other sources than construction two vessels of 1979 gross tons were added to the merchant fleet, of which one vessel of 1649 tons came under the Act of August 18, 1914, and one of 330 gross tons was purchased from the United States government.

In September fourteen vessels have been transferred from American to foreign flags. Gross tonnage of these was 17,218. Uruguayan owners took four, British owners a similar number, British two, French and Japanese one each, Mexican one, Dominican one and the remaining one to a nationality unnamed.